Finding of No Significant Impact
Eradication of Isolated Populations of Light Brown Apple Moth in California
Revised Environmental Assessment
July, 2007

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has prepared a revised environmental assessment (EA) that analyzes potential environmental consequences of eradicating isolated populations of light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) (LBAM) in California. The EA, incorporated by reference in this document, is available from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Emergency and Domestic Programs
Emergency Management
4700 River Road, Unit 134
Riverdale, MD 20737–1236

The revised EA analyzed alternatives consisting of (1) maintaining the Federal quarantine order without further action by APHIS (no action alternative), and (2) continuation of the Federal quarantine order along with eradication of isolated populations of LBAM in California with the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) and/or LBAM-specific pheromone (treatment alternative). The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts from eradication treatments of small, isolated populations and determined that any potential impacts would be limited. Since the circumstances surrounding each isolated population are unique, each site will be considered in a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) prior to treatment. This FONSI addresses three treatment sites.

Treatments in Dublin and San Jose, California

Two male LBAMs were found in the Dublin area earlier this year. The treatment area will be defined as a radius of 200 meters around each of the moth finds. The area in Dublin is mostly developed with commercial and residential areas. There are no lakes or streams within the treatment area. The area does not contain any threatened or endangered species. The treatment will be the same as that of Danville and will consist of pheromone dispensers that will be attached to trees and other fixtures at a rate of 250 dispensers per acre. The dispensers will be effective for a period of 90 days. Treatment in this area should begin on or around August 10, 2007. Maps of the treatment areas are attached.

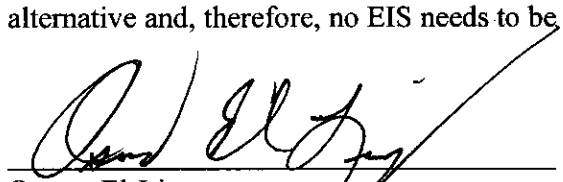
One male LBAM was found south of San Jose, California, earlier this year. The treatment area will be defined as a radius of 200 meters around the single moth find. Southern San Jose is a densely populated area that contains mostly residences with a few commercial establishments. There are no streams or rivers within the treatment area. The area does not contain any threatened or endangered species. Pheromone dispensers will be used in this area at a rate of 250 dispensers per acre. The dispensers will be effective for a period of 90 days. Treatment should begin on or around August 10, 2007. Maps of the treatment areas are attached.

The revised EA evaluated the potential impacts of eradication treatments of small, isolated populations like the ones in Dublin and San Jose, California. Due to the nature of the dispenser and the pheromone itself, there will be no impacts to nontarget species or humans. In addition, because there will be no impacts to nontarget species or humans from this action, there will be no negative cumulative effects from this action in combination with any other actions. The most likely impact will be the reduction of LBAM population eventually leading to the eradication of LBAM in California.

APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) have consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as required by the Endangered Species Act, for treatments of LBAM-specific pheromone in the Dublin and San Jose, California areas. There are no known threatened or endangered species within the treatment area and, therefore, a no-effect determination was made. In addition, CDFA has also consulted with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board concerning the potential for water contamination with pheromone. The Board has indicated that they have no water pollution concerns because of the proposed use of pheromones in the LBAM eradication project.

There are no disproportionate adverse effects to minorities, low-income populations, or children in accordance with Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations," and Executive Order 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks."

APHIS' finding of no significant impact for these three treatment areas is based upon the expected limited environmental consequences, as analyzed in the EA. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared if implementation of the proposed action may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. I have determined that there would be no significant impact to the human environment from the implementation of the treatment alternative and, therefore, no EIS needs to be prepared.

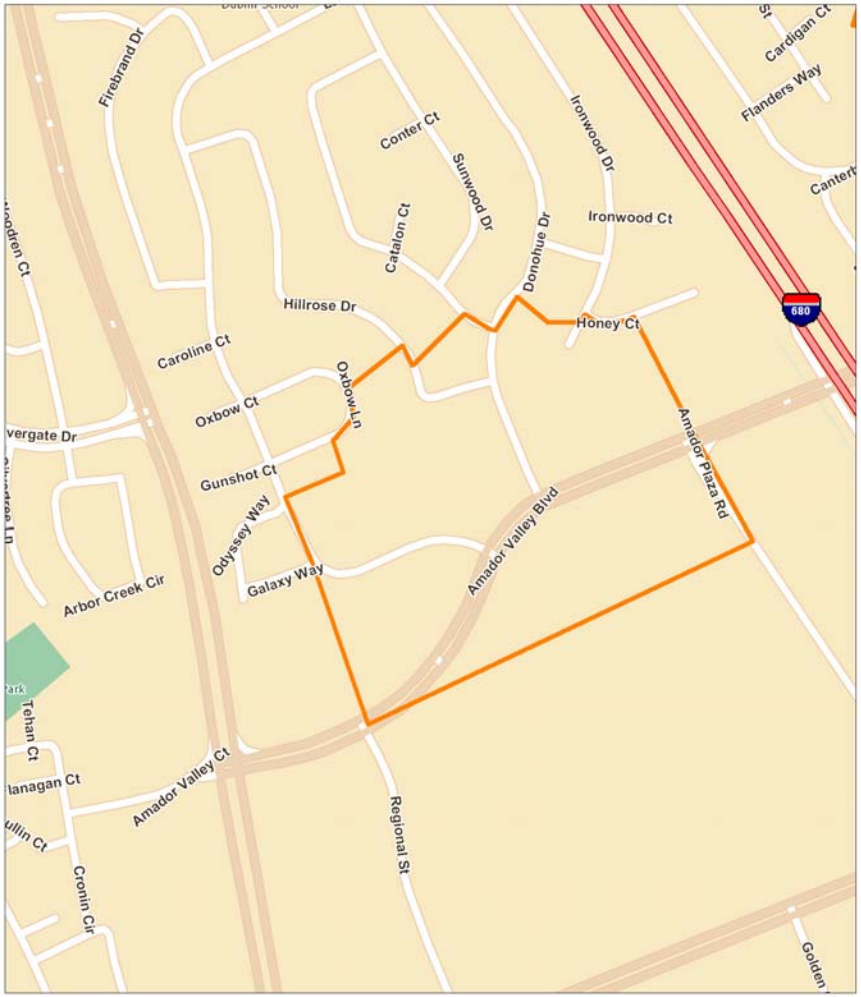


8/8/07

Osama El-Lissy
Emergency and Domestic Programs
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency

Date

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
DUBLIN (AMADOR VLY), ALAMEDA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT



cdfa

200M BOUNDARY

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
DUBLIN (AMADOR VLY), ALAMEDA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT

cdfa

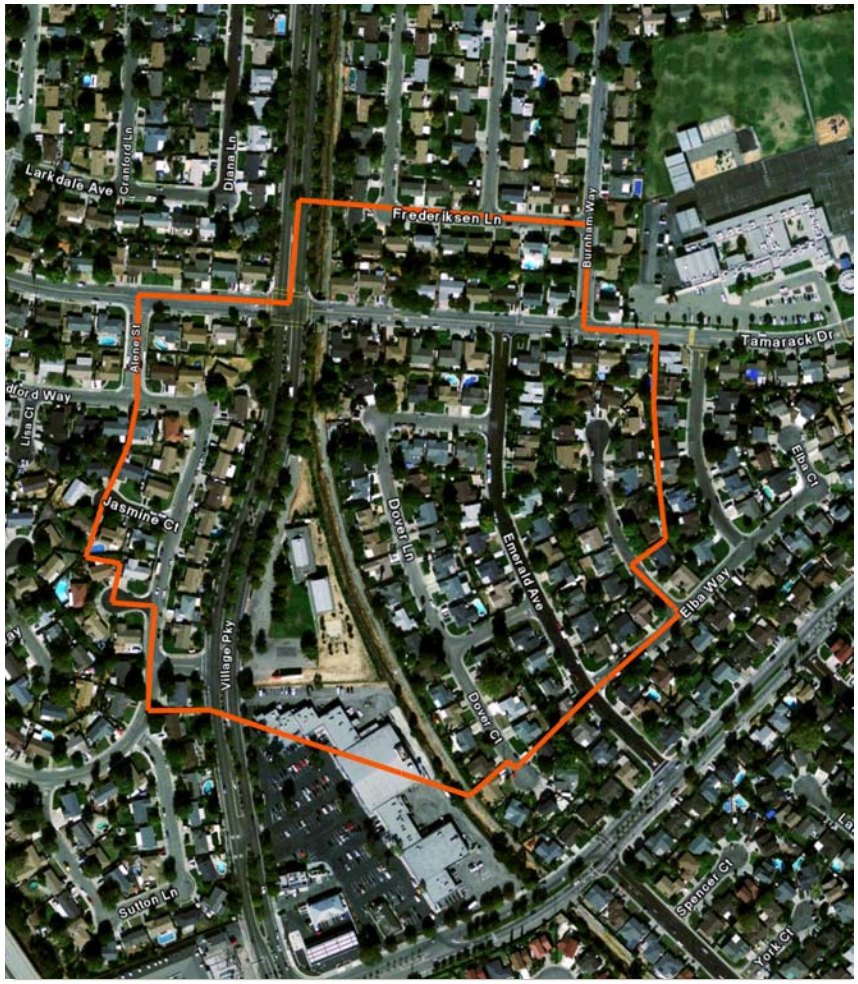
200M BOUNDARY

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
DUBLIN (DOVER LN), ALAMEDA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT

cdfa

200M BOUNDARY

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
DUBLIN (DOVER LN), ALAMEDA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT



cdfa

200M BOUNDARY

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT

cdfa

200M BOUNDARY

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH
SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY
200M GROUND TREATMENT

cdfa

200M BOUNDARY